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mainly, (and rightly, the reviewer thinks) attributed to the demoralizing radical carpetbag régime (pp. 36-37).

A chapter bristling with statistics discusses lynching since the carpet-bag era. Another deals with the criminality of the negro, which is considered racial rather than factitious, though the author thinks city life has a very demoralizing effect upon the negroes.

Segregation as an amelioration of the problem is urged in chapter v, and is reverted to in a later chapter, where it is urged for the rural as well as the urban districts, in order to "lessen friction, to check criminality and immorality, and to prevent the spread of disease" (p. 122).

The next chapter discusses the economic status of the negro at present. The author's conclusions are not sanguine, to say the least. In the seventh and last chapter, the future of the negro is considered. Education, as a solution, is rather discounted, especially the mere study of books. Apparently Mr. Collins thinks that disease and economic pressure will drive the negro to the wall, and unless he mends his ways, he is doomed to go the way of the Australian aborigines. If not exterminated, his numbers will be so depleted as to render his presence no longer a problem.

All in all, the book is disappointing; it discourages rather than stimulates more serious study of this great question. One of the few positive notes in the essay is the advocacy of a wider distribution of the negroes throughout the country, so that the problem will cease to be mainly a southern one. If there are fairly equal numbers of negroes in each state, they will be in a minority everywhere, they will present less of a problem, and legislation on the subject will be national rather than sectional or partisan, thinks Mr. Collins. Also, the negro could "the better be held to the white man's standard of conduct" (p. 143).

There are several examples of careless proof reading, such as *1809* for *1909* (p. 109) and *Lowdnes* for *Lowndes* (p. 157). The work is fully annotated, but has no index.

MILLEDGE L. BONHAM, JR.

Official and statistical register of the state of Mississippi. By Dunbar Rowland, LL.D., director Mississippi department of archives and history. [Centennial edition] (Madison: Democrat printing company, 1917. 1023 p.)

The first issue of this publication appeared in 1908 and like the present bears on its title page the name of Mr. Rowland. A comparison of the two volumes shows that each successive issue is by no means a vain repetition of its predecessor. One notes that in the present publication the facsimiles of many valuable early maps are absent and also a lengthy and valuable sketch of Mississippi's military history down to 1898. On

the other hand there is much additional material of value dealing with the history of the state from the day of the Indian to the Mexican border disturbances of 1916. One may assume that the story of Mississippi in the present war is reserved for later treatment.

The volume is called the "Centennial edition" and for this reason appears a year later than usual. Its memorial character is emphasized in the colored plates showing the state flag and coat of arms, the state flower, the source of the state's wealth, the cotton plant, and in the words and music of the state song, written by Mrs. Rowland. The volume is profusely illustrated with photographs of former governors and other state and national officials. The usual list of present and former officials, national, state, and county, appear as in former volumes, but in the case of the judiciary these lists are accompanied by a valuable sketch of the state supreme court. In compilation, authorship, and in press work, the volume is worthy of its predecessors and abundantly justifies the happy idea of its editor in making an official register a work of real historical value.

Publications of the Mississippi historical society. Edited by Dunbar Rowland, LL.D., secretary. [Centenary series, volume II] (Jackson: Mississippi historical society, 1918. 604 p.)

Unless special care is taken, the bibliographer is likely to confuse the various publications issued by local and state historical societies. Those of Mississippi will prove no exception to this rule. A few years back the Mississippi historical society and the State department of archives and history were under separate control. Now they are under the same general direction and both series of publications bear the name of Mr. Dunbar Rowland on the title page. For many reasons this unity in publication is desirable, and the editor's name carries assurance to many who have come to know and appreciate his work. On the other hand the present volume bears the additional statement "Centenary series Vol. II" and without further explanation in the introduction or elsewhere one wonders if the annual volumes of the Mississippi historical society are to continue under that name, and what is to be the relation of future issues to the earlier publications of the society.

The "Introductory note" and the "Contents" suggest that the volume is of a miscellaneous popular character. A cursory examination confirms this impression. A centennial poem, a brief biographical sketch of a veteran of the war between the states, sketches of two military organizations of that period and of a minor skirmish constitute the incidental offerings. The editor and Judge J. P. Young discuss from opposing points of view the discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto, the former